BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JUNE, 1 1811. [NUMBER 978.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Madeira Wine, imported on account of the Hon'ble Company in September last, and the remainder of the India Market Madeira imported in October 1809, will continue for sale by retail for ready money, at the undermentioned prices, from the present date to the end of the year.

Persons applying for Wine are requested to depute trusty people for the purpose of seeing the Pipes filled up, and delivered from the Warehouse, as the Warehouse-keeper is not responsible for any after the purchase is made.

No Wine will be delivered before the price be paid in, except in the instance of Purchases, made by Messes of Corps, which will be allowed to receive the Wine, and to pay for the same by monthly instalments, in Sums not less than one fourth of the value of each Pipe.

Retail Price of the Hon'ble Company's MADEIRA WINE, from the 1st June to 31st of December 1811.

		India Market imported in Oct. 1809.	London Market imported in Sept. 1810.	India Market imported in Sept. 1810.
1811. June - -	Per Pipe at - - -	412	387	371
July - -	Ditto - - -	417	393	376
August -	Ditto - - -	422	398	381
September -	Ditto - - -	427	403	387
October - -	Ditto - - -	433	409	392
November -	Ditto - - -	438	414	397
December -	Ditto - - -	443	419	402

One moiety of the above Prices to be paid by the Purchasers of Hogsheads.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

ROBERT KITSON,
Import Warehouse-keeper.

Bombay, 1st June 1811.

સરકારી જાહેર ખબર

એવીને જે મદીરા વગ્ન આને શ્રી મદીરાની શરાબ માશા શપતેબર મધે શરકારના હવાલે આવીછતે તથા ઇડીઆન મારકીટની મદીરા આને કીકુશતાંનના બાજાર ની મદીરા શરાબ માશા અકટોબર શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે આવી હતી તે મધની રકેલીછતે શરવે થોડી થોડી કરીને એ તારીખથીતે એ વરશ પુરુ થાએ તાંકાં શુધી રોકડે નાંણે નીચે લખેલી કીમત માપક વેચીશકુ *

જે આદમીઓ દારુ લેવા ચાશે તેકુને માલમ કરીએચજે તેકુએ પોતીકુ શારુ એતીબારી આદમી દારુનાં પીપ લરેલાંછતે જોવા શારુ તથા વખારમાંથી પીપ લેવા શારુ મુકબુ કાંએજે વેરોનકીપર આને શરકારના વખારદાર ખરીદી કીધા પછે કશી વાતનો જબાબ દેશે નકી *

નાંણાં પગાર કીધા વીનાં શરાબ આપશે નકી પંણ જે શરાબ એશકોરપ આને ખશકરને ખરચ શારુ ખરીદ કરશે તે શરાબ લેવાની રજા આપશે પંણ તે નાં નાંણાં મકીનેને મકીને કુપતે બંદી પગાર કરવા તે કુપતો દર પીપના કીમત ના ભાગથી એ છો લેશે નકી *

શરકાર કંપેનીની શરાબછતે થોડી થોડી કરી વેચશે તેની કીમત
તા. ૧ જુનથીતે તા. ૩૧ મી ડીસેમબર શને ૧૮૧૧ શુધી

	ઇડીઆનમારકી ટ આને કીકુશ તાંનના બાજાર ની માશા કશકટો બર શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે આવેલો *	વીલાયેતનાં બા જારની માશા શપતેબર શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે આ વેલો *	કીકુશતાંનના બાજારનો માશા શપતેબર શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે આ વેલો *
શને ૧૮૧૧ માશા જુન મધે			
દર પીપની કીમતર કુપીઆ	૪૧૨	૩૮૭	૩૭૧
માશા જુલજ મધે	૪૧૭	૩૮૩	૩૭૬
માશા આગશ મધે	૪૨૨	૩૭૮	૩૮૧
માશા શપતેબરમધે	૪૨૭	૪૦૩	૩૮૭
માશા અકતોબર	૪૩૩	૪૦૮	૩૯૨
માશા નવેબર	૪૩૮	૪૧૪	૩૯૭
માશા ડીસેબર	૪૪૩	૪૧૮	૪૦૨

હાગશહેડ આને અરધીકુ પીપ બેશે તેની કીમત દર અરધીકુ પીપની કુપ
ર લખેલી કીમતના અરધો અરધ આપે તા. ૧ જુન શને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Government In the Office of Country Correspondence.

THE TRUSTEES fot the Affairs of the Estate of the late ARDASIER DADY, find it necessary in order to realize the Assets of the Estate, to give this Public Notice that all Debts which may not be paid, or put in course of payment in a manner satisfactory to the Trustees, on the 1st July next, will be delivered over to the Solicitor to the Trust for recovery.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
J. G. REMINGTON,
JOHN FORBES,
WILLIAM ERSKINE.

Bombay, 29th May 1811.

Baxter, Son & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 3d Instant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms

IN MEADOWS STREET,

THREE Cases of Handsome Pier Glasses, of different sizes, in elegant Pillar Frames, and two Pairs of Europe Mahogany Card Tables. Imported on the Carmarthen, some articles of Glass Ware and Furniture, some English and Persian Books and a Complete Sett of Buffon's Natural History in French.

At 12 oClock precisely will be put up a Beautiful Europe Grey-hound Bitch, several Horses of different descriptions and after which a very large two pole Tent with inner and outer, Walls and Partitions also a quantity of Country Bottled Beer well up and fit for immediate use.

Bombay, 1st June 1811.

FOR SALE,

At Messrs. Baxter and Co.'s

On MONDAY next, the 3d Inst.

AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON,

A HACKERY

WITH A PAIR OF

MULES.

Bombay, 1st June 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AT Mr. DE FARIA'S Godowns Nesbitt Lane, an excellent stock of Old and Genuine Wines of different ages, which he can recommend with confidence.

MADEIRA from the Houses of *Monteiro, Oliveira* and *Malheiros* viz.

	Per	Pipe	Quarter	per Dozen
Old Madeira - -	Rs.	800	205	28
Ditto less age, - -		700	180	25
Ditto, ditto, - - -		600	155	23
Ditto, ditto, - - -		500	130	20
Lisbon very old, - -		450	117	
Port from Oporto in 5 Quarter large Cask,		650	135	

Bombay, 27th April 1811.

TO BE SOLD

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY

CALENDER,

AND ALMANAC,

We are authorised to say that the Dinner on the 4th Instant in honor of His Majesty's Birthday will take place at Parell.

We can assure our Brother Editor of the Gazette, that we had no intention whatever of disturbing his nap; and that our observations were solely intended to open the eyes of our readers to the cause of our omission of the interesting intelligence alluded to. Much less did we intend to assume to ourselves any superiority in editorial loyalty and diligence. And we can only ascribe the charge of such an assumption to the fright in which our worthy brother seems to have started from his nap, and which of course disturbed a little the natural steadiness and clearness of his conceptions and made him talk arther wildly of wounds and of competitors. But we trust that "Richard is himself again," and that he will now see, in the expression of "We should be the first to announce &c." a simple declaration of our eagerness to convey pleasing intelligence and not an arrogant boast of priority in that respect. We willingly yield the palm of precedence to our worthy brother's peons on the "running score;", at all events we should be very sorry to put ourselves in competition with them in a race, at least during the year of his shrievalty, for in truth we have no ambition either to outrun the constable or to be overtaken by one.

ERRATUM. *In our paper of Saturday last we stated that the line of troops (drawn up for the reception of his Excellency Lieut. General Abercromby, on the evening of the 20th ult) was formed of the Flank Companies of H. M. 47th Regt. and of the 2d Batt. of the 6th Regt. whereas instead of the 2d Batt. it ought to have been the first Battalion of the 6th.*

MR. EDITOR,

As much has been said on the subject of flights of Locusts I beg to send you some observations respecting that extraordinary insect.

Pliny informs us that the inhabitants of India were frequently visited by Locusts three feet in length, and that their legs were dried and used as saws. They were also useful in killing Snakes which they seize by the jaws, holding their position until by repeated bites, they destroyed that formidable reptile.

The Locust is subject to an extraordinary and fatal disease,—a redworm breeds in it's throat, and presently choaks it. But the most singular circumstance in the history of this insect is that it knows when a famine is approaching: having ruined the prospect of a harvest, the Locust flies to a country yet uninjured, which it again forsakes to spread devolation wider, unless it's career should happily be cut short by extinction in the waves.

I am inclined to believe that the suggestion of your correspondent will hardly reconcile the nice Palates of Calcutta to a dish of Locusts, although recommended by the most piquante sauce; unless indeed by way of retribution. But I most sincerely hope, Mr. Editor, the swarm may not direct its flight hither; consider the havoc and desolation that would mark it's progress, and how many would suffer from it's ravages,—Bengal, the granary of the East, might rise superior to the disaster but our less fertile provinces would long rue such a visitation.

I am of opinion that the Locust of the *animal* kingdom could not have formed a part of the food of John the Baptist; the fruit of the *Locust-tree* is particularly sweet and nutritious, and I should rather give it the credit of having contributed to the sustenance of that minister of the Heaven than the *Gryllus* which with so unsuitable an accompaniment as *honey*, would not seem to form a natural sort of Diet.

I would recommend the simple minded christian not to adopt the vuglar interpretation of this sacred text but to restrain his pious appetite for the hallowed food until he meets with it in the less questionable and more inviting form of a vegetable production.

ANTI-GRYLLUS.

Mysore.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1811.

The non arrival of the Cumbrian and of the Elizabeth is in some measure accounted for. For it appears that the Aigle and her convoy, in which were the above two ships, were wind bound at Plymouth on the third of December, after having sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th of November.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieutenant Charles Grant, 2d B 21st Regiment.

Lieutenant Bond, 17th Regiment Light Dragoons.

Assistant Surgeon George Ogilvy, 1st B. 3d R. N. I.

Ditto, W. Hall, 1st B. 4th R.

Ditto, G. Johnston, 1st B. 6th R.

Surgeon S. Meek.

Captain M'Neil, 17th Regiment Light Dragoons.

Captain A. Glass, 2d B. 5th Rt.

DEPARTURES.]—Lieutenant Colonel George Llewellin, 1st B. 6th R.

Captain James Sulter, 1st B. 8th R.

Assistant Surgeon Bond.

Lieutenant Charles Gray, 2d B. 2d. R.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

May 25th Arrived Arab ship Shawseye, Naquadah Margeat Sultan, from Muscat.

27th Hon'ble Company's Schooner Zephyr, Lieut. Thomas Blast, from Tellicherry.

CALCUTTA.

MAY 10.

Yesterday accounts reached town of the arrival of the American brig South Carolina, Captain Griffin, from Philadelphia, whence she sailed on the 31st December.

The Fatty Romaney, also arrived in the river yesterday, from Bourbon; but does not bring any news having sailed thence on the 28th March.

On Tuesday afternoon the government brig Minto, Captain Collingwood, from the Isle of France, anchored off Calcutta: she sailed from Port Louis on the 1st ultimo.

The following passengers have arrived on the Minto:

Major Lambert,
Lieut. Aubert,
Lieut. Campbell,
Lieut. Hawes,
Ensign Western.

The brig Ceres, Captain Karemongard, anchored off Calcutta, on Wednesday afternoon, from Amboyna, whence she sailed on the 10th of February.

On the 30th ultimo the Ceres fell in with H. M.'s frigate Modeste, with the Right Honorable the Governor General on board, bound from Madras to the Eastward.

W. B. Martin, Esq. Governor of Amboyna, from Calcutta, had arrived on the 7th February.

Passenger, from Amboyna, Lieut. Lawless, of the Madras establishment.

Extract of a Letter from Amboyna, dated 9th February.

"The fleet from Bengal arrived the day before yesterday. It consists of the following vessels:

"H. M.'s ship Procris, H. C.'s cruizer Teignmouth, with the ships Mentor, Harriet, and Nadir Shaw, and the Change, pilot schooner. The John Bebb, is missing. The troops that have arrived with the fleet, are in excellent health and order. We are without news in this quarter."

Captain Wells, of His Majesty's ship Fox, left town on Sunday last, to join his ship, at Kedgeree; and on his arrival on board, the Fox will sail for England.

The Honorable Lieutenant William Elliot, of the navy, proceeds to England on board the Fox, for the benefit of his health.

Captain Fountaine, of the Bengal army, returns to England, with the Fox.

MAY 11.

The American ship Ganges, Capt. Goldsburg, arrived in the river to-day from Boston, which she left on the 17th Dec. consequently she can bring us no news from thence; and we have not heard that she touched any where, or spoke any vessel on her voyage, except that she was boarded on the 27th January, in lat. 5° North, and 19° 20' West, by the French frigate La Nymphe. It is probable the frigate was bound to the Mauritius. We have not heard if the American got any intelligence from the Frenchman.

His Majesty's ship Fox, and the Hon'ble Company's ship City of London, sailed from Saugor on Thursday morning.

MADRAS.

MAY 18.

On Saturday afternoon anchored in the roads the Arab ship Suleeman Shaw, G. D. Schmid, Commander, from Port Louis, 2d April.

PASSENGERS—Lieut. Covell, H. M. 69th Regt.—Lieut. Bertrand, and Surgeon Murton—Captain Thomas, Country Service—also detachments of His Majesty's 69th and 14th Regiments, and above 50 men who had entered the French Service.

On the 9th instant, arrived the ship Nader Shaw, Captain Court, from Amboyna, left the 2d of April.

PASSENGERS—Captain Nixon, Madras European Regiment, Captain Forbes and Baterman, of the Marine.

By the above arrival, we learn the loss of the Brig Alexander of Bengal, which left Coringa on the 8th January, and was wrecked on the 17th of February on the Island of Keltou, the same reef on which the Honorable Company's ship Ocean was lost in 1797. The Officers and Crew we are happy to say are all saved.

On Thursday evening arrived the Mentor, Captain Higgins, from Amboyna, and Penang, 24th March.

The Indian from Botany Bay, which passed through these Roads shortly after the late Storm, is arrived at Vizagapatam and landed her despatches for Government—The Indian fell in with the Transports which lately left this Port, the day after the Gale, they had experienced violent blowing weather, but were all perfectly safe and in good order.

The Indian gave the first account at Vizagapatam of the Storm we had encountered.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

APRIL 30 1811.

Mr. W. T. Smith, 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Moorshedabad.

The Honorable J. R. Elphinstone, 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Patna.

Mr. C. R. Barwell, Assistant to the Magistrate of Jessore.

MAY 3, 1811.

Mr. J. Vaughan, Assistant Judge at Midnapore.

Packets are now open at the Calcutta Post Office; for the receipt of Letters to Europe, by the Extra ships Euphrates and Monarch.

We have been kindly favored with the following interesting account of the famous Ameer Khan, who has mode so much noise in the Mharratta Country, and who is likely to make much more.—It is forwarded to us by one of the most intelligent and respectable officers in the Bengal army; one who is perfectly versed in the politics and history of the native Courts and Princes of India.—We are confident it will prove interesting to the generality of our readers, and they may rely on the facts it details.

"This translation is from an account of Ameer Khan, written by a very intelligent native who had ample opportunities of knowing the whole of his history. As this Chief has made a considerable figure in Hindoostan for some years past, and bids fair to establish a Mussulmaun Dynasty, on the ruins of the Rajepoot states, an account of his extraordinary rise to his present preeminent situation, will, no doubt, be acceptable and gratifying to the reader of the Hurkaru.—He is now at Khooshal Gurh, and is parcelling out the Jeipore Country to his principal Chiefs to collect the Revenue, so that the Rajah like those of Joudpore, and Oudipore, &c. is reduced to a mere cypher.—Scindea is sunk into great insignificance, and seems afraid of quitting the neighbourhood of Narwar, least some of Ameer Khan's partizans should lay hold of him, and Holcar has long been in a state of perfect imbecility.—Since our Government has been established in the ceded and conquered countries, the whole of the military and many of the civil servants employed under the former Governments, in Oude, Rohilcund, the Doaub, Agrah and Delhy, have gone over to Ameer Khan, whom they now took up to as the only Chief, who can afford them the means of subsistence. They amount to about 90 thousand, of whom about one-third is generally with him, one-theird at thir homes, and the remaining third going and coming; they pass as traders, carrying articles to his camp for sale, and living upon the produce until fortune throws some booty into their hands, with which they return to their houses. Pay, they occasionally get, but they depend chiefly on plunder. Thus is this Chief supported at present, but by the acquisition of the Revenues of the Rajepoot States, his power soon promises to acquire a more settled and permanant form, and he may, like Hyder Ally, become a serious thorn in our side ere long. He and his principal Chiefs, look anxiously towards Lucknow, the plunder of which and Benares they hope some day to share amongst them.

Gopaul Sing, the Bondelcund Chief, has retired to the district of Chanderee, and 3 troops, of the 8th regiment cavalry, who were detached into Bundelcund, returned on the 15th January."

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

Ameer Khan and Kurm Deen Khan, his elder and full brother, of the Afgan Rohilla Tribe, compelled by the most wretched state of indigence to quit Sumbhul, were they formerly resided, in search of employ, went to Raghoo Gurh, and entered into the service of Durjun Sal Girasea, of the Rajepoot Khunjuree Tribe. This employ, however, they left at the expiration of a few months; and going to Bhopal-tal, got themselves enrolled in the Sebundee corps of the Bhopalman, Weezeer Mohamed Khan, from whom they received the monthly pay of six rupees each per mensem. After having spent nine months on this slender allowance, the command of ten men was given to Kurm Deen Khan by the Bhopalman, and from this period may be dated the commencement of the acquaintance between him and the two abovementioned brothers. They became in course of time, so distinguished in the Bhopalman's army, by their superior knowledge of oriental military tactics, and one or two places had been, principally through their means, so effectually reduced to their former state of obedience to the Bhopalman; that in consequence thereof, they were not only immediately promoted to the rank of jemadar, and placed in the command of from one to two hundred men, but were, step by step, daily advanced in dignity and power.

About that time the Afghan zeemeendars of Shahjunanpore and Suhawalpore (dependencies of Bhopal-tal) whose ancestors had inhabited these places ever since the time of the celebrated Tamerlane, unfurled the standard of revolt against the Bhopalman, their Lord Paramount; a force was, therefore, sent against both their forts, which ultimately accomplished its object, by reducing them and expelling thence the rebel zeemeendars: though not without some loss on the part of the assailants, Kurm Deen Khan having been killed, and his brother Ameer Khan wounded in storming the fort of Suhawalpoor. Shortly after the successful termination of this affair, Weezeer Mahomed Khan gave Ameer Khan the command of a body of five hundred horse and two thousand foot.

Upon the death of Muhajee Scindea and Dowlut Rao's succession to the Musnud, Bala Rao Unghleea (the nephew of Umbajee Rao Unghleea deceased) marched from Ougein with an army of fifteen thousand horse and foot, and invaded Bhopal-tal: After several engagements, a peace was through the mediation of Ameer Khan, concluded between the Bhopalman and Bala Rao Ungpleea, who, as a condition of it, received from the former several thousand rupees; and between whom and Ameer Khan commenced immediately after, a friendship so equally sudden and strong, that the latter instantly left the service of the man he had so recently been fighting for, and had used him so well; and entered into that of his new friend Bala Rao.

Shortly subsequent to these transactions, Jeswunt Rao Holkar who had been imprisoned by Raghoojee Bhonsla, the Nagpore man, having effected his escape from Nagpore, was, through fear of being discovered and retaken by either Scindea or Bhonsla, obliged to remain some months concealed in the woods, and content himself with the means of subsistence afforded him by the numerous wild inhabitants therein. On the demise, however, of Uhleea Baee, the widow of his deceased paternal uncle Khando Rao, he quitted his solitary concealment and went to Muhesyr, where seizing on the treasury of his aunt, who had accumulated immense wealth in jewels and money, he expended it—Bala Rao, also whose ancestors were distantly related to those of Holkar, hearing of his good fortune, and in hopes of obtaining something from his generosity, paid him a visit; but piqued probably at his not meeting with a reception that equalled these his sanguine expectations, parted from Holkar after a very short stay, and went to Marwar, in the employ of Scindea; leaving with the latter his quondam friend Ameer Khan, who, in the war which afterwards broke out between Scindea and Holkar, devoted himself entirely to Holkar's service, and in common with his companions, rendered himself conspicuous in every affair of danger, by his cool and determined bravery: but, particularly in the battle fought near Ougein, between Holkar's and Scindia's army, commanded by a Mr. Jessing: In that action he gained a complete victory for Holkar, even after the latter had been twice repulsed by his enemy's troops. The engagement had been kept up on both sides with equal valour and obstimacy; neither gave way, until about two

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SUPPLEMENT · TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page)

Further from Mexico

Captain Lopez, arrived here from Campeachye informs, that a native of Denmark, in the bay of France, who had arrived in the brig Good Intent, from N. York, had been arrested as a Spy, and executed at Merida on the 12th November. There being no hangman in the place, he was first conducted under the gallows, and then shot, with his back turned to the file of soldiers as a mark of disgrace.

From Cadiz.

Capt. Fleming, of the Camilla, arrived here from Cadiz, informs that the French had completed their batteries, and were firing red hot shot, which obliged the British squadron to haul into 5 fathom water. It was expected that the larger larger ships would be withdrawn shortly, and their places supplied with smaller vessels. The French had two divisions of gun boats in Cadiz bay, amounting in all to 30, which had come round from San Lucar, with mortars of a new and peculiar construction on board. One of these divisions got in under cover of the night-the other division came in, in open day in view of the British squadron, and lost but one boat in the attempt. These things prove there is great remissness some where. The gun boats, when necessary, retreat under the guns of the French batteries, where they are perfectly safe, and can run out occasionally into the bay to annoy. It was supposed there were 30,000 French troops before Cadiz.

Notwithstanding all this, the Spaniards continued in the best spirits, and their batteries, which were continually playing on the French, frequently did much execution, while, on their part, the damage received was trifling.

It still continued to be the opinion of the best informed men, that Cadiz could not be taken.

Free. Journal

In the absence of more novel matter, we have ventured on the publication of the following interesting documents; and have only to regret that they extend themselves to too great a length to be given all at one time.

DOCUMENTS

In justification of the seizure and disposal

OF

THE THRONE OF SPAIN,

BY

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Moniteur of 5th Feb.* 1810.

PREFACE.

The following Documents, annexed to the Notes of the Moniteur upon the Speech from the throne, on opening the present session of the British parliament, have not been hitherto presented to the public in this country. The press of matter of every kind which at that time occupied and encumbered the daily papers, the general vehicles of the translations of articles of this kind, rendered it impossible to insert so voluminous a series in them. Under these circumstances it seemed to the present translator, that it would be desirable to publish these documents in the form in which they now appear. Few who peruse them will think they afford the justification they hold forth; and indeed in any case few will look to Bonaparte's pleading for the reconciliation of the deeds which his ambition dares, and his power accomplishes; still, in the elevation that he has reached, every plea that he puts upon record, however false or futile, becomes a document for the registers of state papers; the present generation is curious to see and to possess the produce of his pen; and posterity will wish, from the same curiosity, to inspect the record: though it is to be hoped that the cabinet of no future sovereign will be disposed to adopt the precedents as examples upon which to act or to reason.

It will be observed that the object of the publication in the Moniteur, is to give a sort of historical detail of the dissentions and weaknesses of the royal family of Spain, concluding with leading to, and rendering necessary, the alleged voluntary transfer of their rights to Bonaparte.

The series of documents begins with the private solicitation of Bonaparte's protection and affinity in marriage, by Ferdinand VII. then Prince of Asturias, and kept in a state of complete dependance. The story then proceeds to the dismissal of the Prince of the Peace. The arrest of Ferdinand on a charge of conspiracy follows. His release is but a prelude to the revolution of Aranjuez, which ends with placing the crown on his head. The abdication of his father Charles IV. which was apparently free and voluntary, is, almost in the same instant, secretly disclaimed and protested against; and recourse is had by that wretched, debilitated, infatuated, and abject man, and by his consort, a woman apparently as wicked as weak, to the protection of Murat, (commander of the French troops at Madrid, and Bonaparte's chief agent in Spain,) and through him to Bonaparte, to whom this base king and queen offer, from the outset, to resign their own rights and those of their children; to give up every thing, in consideration of the preservation of their lives and that of the Prince of the Peace, and on condition of an asylum out of Spain, where this pitiful king and queen may pass the remainder of their days in safety with this prince!

The scandal which has for so many years prevailed respecting the queen and the Prince of the Peace, is but too strongly confirmed by her Majesty's letters, which while they present a strange mass of confused words and ideas, without any connection of reason or grammar, are marked in almost every line with proofs that the safety and the society of the Prince of the Peace, are with her superior to all other considerations. She is a living example of the doctrine of Eloïsa,

Not Cæsar's empress would I deign to prove,
No—make me mistress to the man I love.

The most surprizing and irreconcileable circumstance in the urgent and repeated propositions for this triple retirement, is, that Charles IV. appears to solicit it with the same earnestness as his wife; but then this unfortunate king appears to be reduced to so complete a state of debility as to be capable of acting or thinking only according to the dictation of that woman.

The transactions of Bayonne, and the subsequent correspondence, must of course be considered as having taken place under Bonaparte's influence. It is remarkable that even the letters of the Queen and King Charles, as well as those of Ferdinand, are from this period written more grammatically and in more correct French, than those written by these parties, respectively, in Spain. It is also remarkable that though several of these letters profess to be answers to letters addressed to the parties respectively by Bonaparte himself, those letters of Bonaparte are not inserted, but on the contrary cautiously withheld.

The treaties entered into with Ferdinand and Charles at Bayonne, and some of the letters connected with them have already appeared; but as it has been thought right to present all the documents connected with this business in one view, the translator has not thought himself warranted in omitting them. On the same ground he has annexed the notes on the king's speech, with this diversity of arrangement, that whereas they were prefixed to the documents in the Moniteur, they follow them here. This charge of position was adopted in consequence of their want of novelty, having already appeared in the newspapers. Their immediate connection with the documents will appear a sufficient reason for preserving them here; while the superior accuracy of the translation will be found on reference, to be a very material point for those who wish, in considering the acts and language of the French government, to set out with an accurate knowledge of what that government has done and said.

DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

(*See* MONITEUR *of the 31st January.*)

PART I.

The Emperor received in October, 1807, while still at Fontainbleau, the annexed letter from the Prince of Asturias, whom he hardly knew to be in existence. No anterior step had preceded this letter, and his Majesty perceived that it was intended to make use of his name to give to the affairs of Spain a direction opposite to his interests; for those who caused the Prince of Asturias to make this demand, knew that the Emperor had no princess to give in marriage. It is true indeed that his majesty had adopted a princess to give to the Grand Duke of Baden; but the Emperor had declared at the same time that it would be the last occasion in which he would make such an adoption.

The Emperor was still in his first surprize, when the Spanish ambassador Prince Masserano demanded an audience of him, and delivered the letter from Charles IV. hereinafter printed under the No. 2.

The Emperor could not doubt the existence of dangerous intrigues, and distinguished the schemes of England notwithstanding the obscurity in which it was wished to involve them. He immediately resolved to cause troops to march, in order to be prepared for every event, and to sustain the army he had in Portugal: forty thousand men were ordered to Spain and this precaution was useful; as, in three months after, the events of Aranjuez took place, and the Emperor received the letters and documents to be found in Part II.

No. I.

Letter of the Prince of Asturias to the Emperor.*

The fear of incommoding your majesty in the midst of your exploits, and of the more important interests that incessantly surround you, has prevented me hitherto from satisfying directly the most earnest of my desires, that of expressing, at least by writing, the sentiments of respect, esteem and attachment which I have vowed to a hero who eclipses all those who have preceded him, and who has been sent by providence to save Europe from the total overthrow that threatned it; to confirm the shaken thrones, and to restore peace and happiness to the nations.

The virtues of your Majesty, your moderation, your very goodness towards your most unjust and most implacable enemies; every thing made me hope that the expression of these sentiments would be received as the effusion of a heart filled with the most sincere admiration and friendship.

The state in which I have found myself for some time, and which cannot have escaped the penetrating view of your imperial Majesty, has been hitherto the only obstacle which has stopped my pen when ready to address my wishes to you; but full of the hope of finding in the magnanimous generosity of your imperial Majesty, the most powerful protection, I have determined not only to testify to you the sentiments of my heart to your august person; but also to pour it into your bosom as into that of a most tender father.

I am very unfortunate in being obliged by circumstances to conceal as a crime an action so just and laudable, but such are the consequences of the extreme goodness of the best kings.

Full of respect and love for him to whom I owe my birth, and who is gifted with the most upright and generous heart, I would never dare to tell your imperial Majesty, what you know better than I do, that these same so estimable qualities serve but too frequently as instruments to artful and wicked persons to disguise the truth from the eyes of sovereigns, though it be so consistent with characters such as that of my respectable father.

If these same men who unfortunately exist here, permitted him to know fundamentally as I do the character of your majesty, with what ardour would he wish to tie the knots which ought to unite both our houses, and what means more proper for that object than those of asking of your imperial majesty to ally me to a princess of your august family. It is the unanimous wish of all the subjects of my father: it will be his wish also, I have no doubt: notwithstanding the efforts of a trifling number of malcontents, as soon as he shall have known the intentions of your imperial majesty. It is all that my heart desires; but it is not for the account of these treacherous and selfish beings who beset him, and they may in the first moment take him by surprise Such is the motive of my fears. It is only the respect due to your imperial Majesty that can defeat their schemes, open the eyes of my good, my dearly beloved parents, render them happy, and provide at the same time for my own happiness and that of my nation.

The entire world will form an increased admiration of the goodness of your imperial Majesty, and you will have always in me the most grateful and devoted son.

I implore, therefore, with the greatest confidence the paternal protection of your Majesty; to the end that you may not only deign to grant me the honour of allying myself with your family, but also that you will smooth all the difficulties and remove all the impediments that may oppose that object of my wishes.

This effort of goodness on the part of your imperial Majesty is the more necessary for me, as I cannot on my part make the least effort; in as much as it would perhaps be made to pass for an insult to the authority of my father; and as I am reduced to the only resource of refusing, as I shall do with invincible constancy, to ally myself to any person whatsoever, without the positive consent and approbation of your majesty, from whom alone I expect the choice of the person whom I am to espouse.

This is a blessing which I expect from the goodness of your imperial Majesty, praying God to preserve your precious life for a length of years.

Written with my own hand and signed with my own seal, at the Escurial, the 11th October, 1807.

Your imperial and royal majesty's
most affectionate servant and brother,
(Signed) FERDINAND.

No. II.

Letter from King Charles IV. to the Emperor.

Sir, my brother,

At the moment when I was occupied with the means of co-operating for the destruction of our common enemy; when I thought that all the plots of the formertime (*ci-devant*) queen of Naples, would have been buried with her daughter,† I see with a horror that makes me shudder, that the most dreadful spirit of intrigue has penetrated into the bosom of my palace. Alas, my heart bleeds in making the recital of so frightful an attempt. My eldest son, the presumptive heir of my throne, had formed the horrible design of dethroning me; and had gone to the extremity of making an attempt on the life of his mother. An attempt so frightful ought to be punished with the most exemplary rigor of the laws. The law which calls him to the succession of the crown must be revoked; one of his brothers will be more worthy to replace him on my throne and in my heart. I am at this moment in search of his accomplices, with a view to investigate to the bottom this plan of the blackest wickedness; and I do not wish to lose a single moment to inform your imperial and royal majesty of all the particulars; praying you to aid me with your wisdom and counsel.

Upon which I pray God, my good brother, that he may deign to have your imperial and royal Majesty under his holy and good protection.

(Signed) CHARLES.

At St. Lorenzo, 29th October, 1807.

* This correspondence is generally in the French language. Where the originals are in French or Italian, the distinction is specified by the translator.

† The daughter of the *ci devant* Queen of Naples alluded to, was the wife of Ferdinand VII. when Prince of Asturias. She had ceased to exist some time before this correspondence began.

PART II.

Documents relative to the Revolution at Aranjuez; and to the Events which passed up to the Arrival of King Charles and Prince Ferdinand at Bayonne.

No. I.

Letter from King Charles IV. to the Emperor.

Sir, my brother,

For a long time the Prince of the Peace has addressed to me reiterated instances to obtain permission to resign his offices of generalissimo and admiral. I have yielded to his desires by granting him leave to give up these offices; but as I cannot forget the services he has rendered me, and particularly that of having co-operated with my constant and invariable desires to maintain the alliance and intimate friendship that unites me to your imperial and royal Majesty, I will preserve my esteem for this prince. Well persuaded that nothing can be more agreeable to my subjects, nor more useful towards realizing the important designs of our alliance, than that I should take upon myself the command of my sea and land forces, I have taken that resolution, and I hasten to communicate it to your majesty, considering that you will see in this communication a new proof of my attachment for your person, and of my constant desires to maintain the intimate relations that unite me to your imperial and royal Majesty, with that fidelity which characterises me, and of which your Majesty has already had the most striking and reiterated proofs. The continuation of my rheumatic pains, which has prevented me for some days from having the use of my right hand, deprives me of the pleasure of writing this to your majesty with my own hand.

I am, with sentiments of the most perfect esteem, and the most sincere attachment,

Your imperial and royal Majesty's good brother,
(Signed) CHARLES.

Aranjuez, 18th March, 1808.

No. II.

Letter from King Charles IV. to the Emperor.

Sir, my brother;

My health being every day more and more shaken, I have thought proper with a view to its re-establishment to seek a milder climate than this, withdrawing myself from the affairs of my kingdom. I have therefore thought it meet for the good of my people, to abdicate in favour of my beloved son, the Prince of Asturias. The ties that unite our two kingdoms, and the very particular esteem I have always had for your imperial and royal Majesty, make me hope that you cannot but applaud this measure; the more particularly as the sentiments of esteem and affection for your imperial and royal Majesty with which I have endeavoured to inspire my son, are so deeply engraven on his heart, that I am satisfied of the care he will bestow to draw more close the intimate alliance that for a long time has united the two states. I hasten to convey this information to your Majesty, and to renew to you on this occasion, the assurances of my sincere attachment, and the wishes which I shall not cease to put forth for the prosperity of your imperial and royal Majesty, and all your august family.

I am, with these sentiments, your imperial and royal Majesty's good Brother,

(Signed) CHARLES.

Aranjuez, 20th March, 1808.

No. III.

Letter from King Charles to the Emperor, written from Aranjuez, 27th March, at which time the King's Protest against his Abdication was also sent.

Sir, my Brother.

Your majesty will, have without doubt, learned with pain the events of Aranjuez, and their result: you will not see without some concern, a king who, forced to abdicate his crown, comes to throw himself into the arms of a great monarch his ally, placing himself in every thing at his disposal, as he alone can insure his happiness, that of his family, and his faithful and beloved subjects. I have not given the declaration of abdication in favour of my son, otherwise than by force of circumstances, and not until the noise of arms and the clamour of an insurgent guard had made me sufficiently aware that it was necessary to make choice between life and death, which would have been attended with the death of the Queen also. I was forced to abdicate: but reanimated this day, and full of confidence in the magnanimity and genius of the great man who has always shewn himself my friend, I have taken the resolution to submit myself in every thing to the disposal he shall think good to make respecting us, my condition, that of the Queen and that of the Prince of the Peace. I address to your Imperial and Royal Majesty a protest against the affairs of Aranjuez, and against my abdication. I submit myself to, and confide entirely on the heart and the friendship of your majesty. Upon which I pray God to have your Majesty in his holy and good keeping.

Your Imperial and Royal Majesty's very affectionate Brother and Friend,

(Signed) CHARLES,

Aranjuez, 27th March 1808.

No. IV.

Protest of the King, 24th March, 1808.

(The original is in Spanish.)

I Protest and declare, that every thing I have declared in my decree of 19th March, abdicating the crown in favour of my son, was the effect of force, and agreed to only to guard against greater evils, and to prevent the shedding of the blood of my beloved subjects, and is therefore of no validity.

(Signed) I, THE KING.

Aranjuez, 21st May, 1808.

No. V.

Protest of King Charles, addressed to the Infant Don Antonio.—Dated 24th April, 1808.

(The original is in Spanish.)

Reiteration of the protest, directed by King Charles IV. to the Infant Don Antonio.

Much beloved Brother,

On the 19th of last month, I delivered to my son a decree of abdication.—On the same day I entered a solemn protest against a decree given in the midst of tumult, and under the force of critical circumstances.—Now that tranquillity is restored, and that my protest

is come to the hands of my auguſt friend and faithful ally, the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, that it is notorious that my ſon could not procure his recognition of his title; I declare ſolemnly that the act of abdication which I signed on the 19th day of the laſt paſt month of march is null in all its parts; and therefore I deſire that you ſhould make known to all my people, that their good King, attached to his vaſſals, wiſhes to conſecrate all that remains to him of life, to labour for their happineſs. I confirm provisionally in their employments in the acting Junta of government, the individuals who compoſe that body; and all the officers civil and military who have been appointed ſince the 19th day of the month of March laſt paſt; I intend to go immediately to an interview with my auguſt and faithful ally, the Emperor of the French, King of Italy; after which I will tranſmit my final orders to the Junta.

I, THE KING.

San Lorenzo, 17th April, 1808.

No. VI.*

Note in the hand of Queen Louiſa, delivered to the Grand Duke of Berg by Queen Maria Louiſa.

The King and myſelf would unwillingly be troubleſome to the Grand Duke of Berg, who has ſo much to do; but at the ſame time, we have no other ſupport but him and the Emperor, in whom we hope, all four, the King our inmoſt friend, and alſo the friend of the Grand Duke, the poor Prince Peace, my daughter Louiſa, and myſelf. She wrote to us yeſterday evening that the Grand Duke ſaid to her what penetrated and filled us with gratitude and conſolation; hoping all from thoſe two ſacred and incomparable perſons, the Grand Duke and the Emperor; but we do not wiſh to allow him to be ignorant of any part of what is come to our knowledge, though no body tells us any thing, nor even anſwers to our queſtion reſpecting things that are moſt neceſsary to us, but nothing of all this intereſts us, nothing but the ſafe condition of our only and innocent friend the Prince of the Peace, the friend of the Grand Duke, when he exclaimed even in his priſon on the horrid treatment they were giving him, he called always upon his friend the Grand Duke, even before this conſpiracy had come on; if I had the good fortune to have him here, if the Grand Duke was near, we ſhould have nothing to fear. He wiſhed for his arrival, making it a ſatisfaction to himſelf, if he ſhould deign to accept of his houſe to lodge in it, he had preſents to make to him; finally, he thought only of that moment, and afterwards of going to wait upon the Emperor, and upon the Grand Duke with all the ardor imaginable. We are in conſtant fear of their killing or poiſoning him, if they have any idea that we are going to ſave him; could not ſome meaſures be taken before they come to any reſolution? Let the Grand Duke cauſe troops to go without telling why, and without giving a moment of time to fire a piſtol at him, nor to do any thing elſe, ſeparate the guard that is upon him, which has no other glory in view, no other deſire but to kill him, not wiſhing that he ſhould live, and let that of the Grand Duke be there, and to command abſolutely by his orders; for as long as he ſhall be in the hands of thoſe unworthy traitors, and under the orders of my ſon, that the Grand Duke may be ſure that he will be killed, we dare to aſk as a favour that he will grant him to us, becauſe, being out of theſe bloody hands, yes theſe body guards my ſon. theſe wicked ſides, we muſt always tremble for his life, though the Grand Duke and the Emperor ſhould wiſh to ſave him, they will not give them the time: we beg it as a favour of the Grand Duke to take meaſures to do what we aſk of him: for if time be loſt, his life is not ſure; let him be perſuaded that he would be more ſafe in the hands of ravenous lions and tygers. My ſon was yeſterday after dinner ſhut up with the Infantado, Eicoiquitz, that wicked prieſt, and Saint Charles, the moſt crafty of all, that makes us tremble; they remained there from half paſt one to half paſt three. The gentleman who goes with my ſon Charles is a couſin of Saint Charles, he has ſome talent and ſome information, but he is a wicked American, a great enemy to us, the ſame as Saint Charles, who have received all that they have from the King my huſband, and at the inſtances of the poor Prince of the Peace, of whom they called themſelves relations. All thoſe that go with my ſon Charles are of the ſame intrigue, and very fit to do all poſſible miſchief, and to make the moſt frightful falſehood appear in the colours of truth. I pray the Grand Duke to pardon my ſcrawling, and if I do not write well for I ſometimes forget certain words and phraſes in French, always ſpeaking Spaniſh for forty two years paſt, having come here to be married at the age of thirteen years and an half; and although I ſpeak French, it is not in the current ſtile; but the Grand Duke will underſtand well and know how to correct the faults of my language.

No. VII.

Note written in the Hand of the Queen of Spain, and delivered to the Grand Duke of Berg by Queen Maria Louiſa.

The King my huſband who make me write not being able to do it himſelf, on account of the pain and ſwelling he has in his right hand, deſires to know if the Grand Duke of Berg would be ſo kind as to take upon him and to make all his efforts with the Emperor to ſecure the life of the Prince of the Peace; that he ſhould be aſſiſted by ſome domeſtics or ſome chaplains; if the Grand Duke could go and ſee him, or at leaſt conſole him, having all his hopes in him being his great friend. He hopes every thing from him, from the Emperor, to whom he has been always very much attached. Let the Grand Duke obtain from the Emperor that they ſhall give to the King my huſband, to myſelf and the Prince of Peace, an allowance upon which to live all three together in a ſituation good for our health, without command or intrigue, theſe certainly we ſhould not have. The Emperor is generous; he is a hero, he has always ſupported his faithful allies, and thoſe who have been perſecuted. Nobody is ſo more than we three; and why? becauſe we have always been his faithful allies. From my ſon we can never have any hope but that of wretchedneſs and perſecution. They have begun to forge and they continue to do every thing that can render moſt criminal, in the eyes of the public and of the Emperor, that innocent friend ſo devoted to the French, to the Grand Duke and the Emperor, the poor Prince of the Peace. Let him not believe any thing; they have force and all other means to make that which is falſe appear true.

The King deſires, as well as I do, to ſee and to ſpeak to the Grand Duke, that he may give to him perſonally all the proteſtation that he has in his power. We are very ſenſible of theſe troops that he has ſent us, and of all the marks he has given us of his friendſhip. Let him be well perſuaded of that friendſhip which we have always had and always have for him, that we are in his hands and in thoſe of the Emperor, and that we are fully perſuaded that he will grant us what we aſk of him, which are all our deſires, being in the hands of ſo great and ſo generous a monarch and hero.

No. VIII.

Letttera from the Queen Maria Louiſa to the Grand Duke of Berg.

(The original is in Italian.)

Sir, and my Brother,

I have this moment received the adjutant commanding who has delivered to me your letter, from which I ſee with the greateſt pain that my father and mother were not to have the pleaſure of ſeeing you; a pleaſure which they ſo much deſired of putting their truſt only in you, who can contribute to their tranquility. So likewiſe the poor Prince of the Peace who languiſhes in priſon covered with wounds and contuſions, and calls conſtantly for the terrible moment of his death. He thinks of nothing but his friend the Duke of Berg, and ſays, he is the friend in whom he truſts in his ſafety. My parents and I have ſpoken to your adjutant commanding, he will tell you all. I confide only in your friendſhip for me, that you will ſave me my parents and the poor priſoner. I have not time to ſay more. I confide in you.

My father puts two lines in this letter; and am from my heart your moſt affectionate ſiſter and friend,

(Signed) MARIA LOUISA.

Aranjuez, 22d Mared, 1808.

Letter from King Charles to the Grand Duke of Berg.

[The original is in Italian, and apparently is the addition alluded to in the preceding Letter of the Queen of Etruria, when ſhe ſays, " my father puts two lines in this letter."

Sir, my deareſt Brother,

Having ſpoken to your adjutant commandant, and having informed him of all that has paſſed, I pray you to do me a great favour and to have the goodneſs to inform the Emperor, intreating him on my behalf to do every thing in his power to liberate the poor Prince of the Peace, who ſuffers ſolely for being the friend of France, and to ſuffer us to go with him where it may be moſt for the benefit of my health. For the preſent we go on Monday to Badajos, I hope that before we depart if you abſolutely cannot ſee us, you will at leaſt ſend an anſwer, becauſe I confide only in you and in the emperor; in the mean time I declare myſelf your moſt affectionate brother and friend with all my heart.

(Signed) CARLOS.

Letter from the Queen Louiſa to the Grand Duke of Berg.

Sir, my dear Brother.

I have no friend but your imperial highneſs. The king my huſband writes to you and aſks your friendſhip; in you alone and in your friendſhip we confide. My huſband and myſelf write intreating you to give us the ſtrongeſt proof of your friendſhip for us, which is to make the Emperor acquainted with our ſincere friendſhip, as well as the attachment we have always had for him and for you, as well as for the French. The poor Prince of the Peace, who is impriſoned and wounded for being our friend, and who is entirely devoted to you as well as to all France, is here for that, and for having deſired here your troops, as well as becauſe he is our only friend. He deſired and was going to ſee your imperial highneſs, and even now he does not ceaſe to name your imperial highneſs, nor to wiſh for you and the Emperor. Your imperial highneſs do obtain for us that we may finiſh our days in tranquility in ſome place adapted to the health of the king, which is delicate as well as mine, with our only friend, the friend of your imperial highneſs, the poor Prince of the Peace, to finiſh our days in tranquility. My daughter will be my interpreter if I cannot have the ſatisfaction to be able to know and to ſpeak to your imperial highneſs. May you uſe all your efforts to ſee us; though it ſhould be but an inſtant this night, by day, or as you like. The adjutant commandant of your imperial highneſs, will tell you all that we have ſaid to him. I hope that your imperial highneſs will obtain for us what we deſire and aſk, and that your imperial highneſs will pardon my ſcrawling and forgetting to give you the " highneſs." For I do not know where I am; and believe that it is not from what of reſpect, aſſuring you of all my friendſhip.

I pray God that he may have your imperial highneſs under his holy and good guard.

Your very affectionate,

(Signed) LOUISA.

No. IX.

Note written in the Hand of Queen Louiſa, and delivered to the Grand Duke of Berg, by Queen Maria Louiſa.

Having yeſterday received a paper from a native of Mahon, who wiſhed to have a ſecret audience of me, after the King my huſband ſhould have retired to reſt, in which he would give me the greateſt inſight into every thing that is paſſing; he expected that I ſhould give him from my ſelf alone, ſix or eight millions, borrowing them from the company of the Philippines, to bring about a counter revolution, and cauſe the Prince of the Peace to be ſet at liberty, and againſt the French; the King and I inſtantly cauſed him to be put in priſon, without holding any communication with him, where he ſhould remain till the truth ſhould be known. We believe he is an emiſſary of the Engliſh, who wiſhed to ruin us. The King and the Prince of the Peace, being and having ever been the moſt particular friends of the French, of the Emperor, and above all to the Grand Duke of Berg, and by no means of the Engliſh, our natural enemies. We think it very neceſſary that the Grand Duke ſhould cauſe aſſurance to be given to the poor Prince of the Peace, who has always been and is the friend of the Grand Duke, and hoping always from him and the Emperor all his refuge, as he wrote to him by Izquierdo, likewiſe to the Grand Duke and the Emperor himſelf; but I do not know and even believe that has not been delivered and may perhaps have been ſent back. It would be proper that he ſhould take out of the hands of his body guards and of the troops of my ſon, the poor Prince of the Peace, his friend, for they will kill or poiſon him, and they will ſay he died of his wounds, and after the Grand Duke ſhall have placed him in ſurety (which he never will be while he has one of theſe villains near him) let rather ſtrong meaſures be taken, for without that, intrigues will go on increaſing, above all againſt the poor friend of the Grand Duke and me, and the King my huſband, is not at all ſecure.

My ſon cauſed to be brought to him the ſon of Biergol, who is an officer of the department of the ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs; my ſon made him come into his chamber in the preſence of Infantado, and all the miniſters—What is there new at Sitio? and the King? what is there? He anſwered the truth; nothing new; the King goes out very little; the Queen has not gone our at all; they ſee nobody; they have cauſed an apartment to be prepared, for if the Grand Duke or the Emperor ſhould come thither: they gave him orders to return here to his father till he ſets out, who is one who takes care of our accounts as treaſurer. All thoſe who follow us they call the deſerters. I ſee they are plotting ſome thing ſtrong againſt us; we are in great riſk. Infantado and the miniſter are very wicked, more ſtill than the others, I believe that we are expoſed, the King, and I, and the poor Prince of the Peace. I believe they do not wiſh that we ſhould ſee either the Grand Duke or the Emperor and I believe that our life is not at all ſafe; if the Grand Duke does not take ſome meaſure to put a ſtop to the abominable intentions of theſe wicked beings, and becauſe my ſon ſuffers himſelf to be drawn voluntarily into every thing that is againſt and bad for his father, and the Prince of the Peace. We had this inteligeuce after the departure of the aid de camp. The Prieſt Eſcoiquitz, is alſo one of the moſt wicked.

(To be Continued.)

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*This letter, and all thoſe of her majeſty Queen Louiſa, are written in the moſt barbarous ſtyle, which the Moniteur takes care to give with all its original defaults.—Tranſlator.

o'clock in the afternoon; when Holkar, who had already made one impetuous but unfuccefsful charge on the enemy; on his fecond attempt to get through their ranks, was received with fuch a warm and well-directed, difcharge from their cannon, that, unable to withftand their deftructive fire, he made a precipitate retreat, and going up to Ameer Khan, he lamented the fate of the battle which he confidered as loft. The latter, however, foon convinced him to the contrary; for having felected a number of tried horfemen, on whom he knew he could depend, he immediately made a furious charge, and, * efteeming the balls which were flying about him, lefs than erofs bow fhot,* notwithftanding, he had received fix cannon ball and bayonet wounds, he broke quite through the very centre of Scindea's army, compelled it to make a hafty, diforderly retreat; and its commander Mr. Jeffing to feek his fafety by difguifing himfelf, and remaining concealed in the houfe of a brahmin, unknown to all, but its owner and the newspaper writer of the Government, Chunee Loll; who is ftill at the Court of Holkar. Ameer Khan, in hopes of bribing this man to difcover to him the place where Mr. Jeffing was concealed, fent him ten thoufand rupees, fignifying at the fame time, thefe his wifhes. To this propofal, however, as Chunee Loll did not think proper to agree, the object of Ameer Khan's enmity efcaped unhurt; but as was before faid, he nevertheleſs gained the entire credit of a victory that, at all events, was as glorious for him, as it was, perhaps, important, to the perfon under whofe banners he gained it.—In fine, the troops of Ameer Khan, approved themfelves on that day, both collectively and individually brave foldiers.

On that very day Holkar conferred the title of Nawab on Ameer Khan, and gave him in fief, Seronge and other places contiguous to it, yeilding an annual revenue of three lacks of rupees.

At prefent Ameer Khan keeps always with him about twenty thoufand horfemen, of known bravery and experience, and four brigades; together with a numerous hoft of pindarees or freebooters, who yearly leave, but hardly ever return to Hindooftan; moreover, befides thefe, many alfo, who having acquired confiderable wealth from plundering and completely independent, remaining at home, apply themfelves to trade, and are the friends of Ameer Khan.

Mahomed Shah Khan, the name of a Rohillah, who married Ameer Khan's neice, is a very brave and intelligent man, is honoured with the title of Moketyar Addowlie, has the exclufive management of Ameer Khan's four brigades; and is, befides the acknowledged fucceffor of the latter.

Ameer Khan has alfo conferred the title of Nawab on ten Afghan Sirdars of his army, (whofe courage and fidelity he fufficiently put to the teft in his obftinate and fucceffful engagement with Scindea's army, as before ftated) and giving to each of them the command of either one thoufand or five hundred horfe: upon thefe ten men, every one of whom confiders himfelf as great as Ameer Khan, and equally ambitious, he places the moft implicit reliance.

Some account of the Rajah Himmut Rao. Das, are of the Kaithh Sukfenci Khure Tribe, Loik Singh, and Hummut Rao and Doonker and formerly dwelt at Bilgram, a town, belonging at that time, to the Cannauge Government; Laik Singh, and Hummut Rao, were in thofe days, employed as accomptants in the City and Suburbs of Furukhabad; Doonkur Das, who ftill refides at Bilgram, remaining at home to take care of his own and his brother's families.

The two former fhortly after they quitted the employment, happening, by good luck, to alight at Bhopaltal, in fearch of fome other employ, were taken into the fervice of the Nawab Cheite Khan, at a very moderate monthly ftipend. By remaining, however with him for a period of twelve years, they gradually infinuated themfelves inte fituations of great emolument in the Bhopal Man's Government, and became at length immenfely rich. During this interval one of the Kanoon-goes of Bhopal, envious of their wealth and profperity, and determined on their deftruction, mixed poifon in the viands which he fet before them, at an entertainment to which he had, for this expreſs purpofe invited them: Laik Singh died, in conſequence, on the fpot; but by the aid of medicine, the life of Himmut Rao was faved.

To this man's friendfhip for, and the aſſiſtance he gave to Kurm Deen Khan and Ameer Khan, as well on their firft entrance into the fervice of the Bhopal Man, as afterwards may be attributed, in fome meaſure, the good treatment and fubſequent fucceſs which they both, but Ameer Khan in particular experienced in it.

In fine, a few days after the territory of the Bhopalman had been plundered and laid waſte by the Burgees †, the relation of which would be foreign to the preſent purpoſe, Himmut Rao left Bhopal-tal, and nearly about the time of, or fhortly after the commencement of the friendfhip between Ameer Khan and Jefwunt Rao Holkar, went to Ameer Khan, who gave him a moſt friendly reception.

At the time Ameer Khan plundered the city of Sagur, then belonging to Gunga Dhur Bala, the Calpee man and every one of his followers became rich from the booty they ſeverally acquired therefrom;—Ameer Khan exalted Himmut Rao by conferring on him the title of Rao Himmut Rao, and preſented him with a Palkee. He alſo made Bhuwannee Purſhaud, ſon of the deceaſed, Laik Singh, his private Secretary, Kheealee Ram, a ſon of Doonkur Das one of his private paymaſters, and entruſted Jyjy Ram with the management of the buſineſs relating to his Jageer of Seronj; laſtly, he further appointed Rao Himmut Rao to be his Embaſſador at the Courts of Holkar, Rajahs and others. The manners of this Rao are indeed ſo inſinuating, that he, not only fixed himſelf firmly in the good graces of his new maſter Ameer Khan, but during his Embaſſy to the Court of the Muha Raja Suware Purtaub Singh Buhadoor, got himſelf dignified with the title of Raja, by the latter alſo, and continued to advance himſelf daily.

He is at preſent at Holkar's Court in quality of Embaſſador; but has notwithſtanding his abſence, contrived to get his ſons and nephews placed in every ſituation of dignity or emolument in Ameer Khan's Government. They have, in fact, engroſſed to themſelves ſo entirely the management of the Khan's private affairs, the adminiſtration of public buſineſs, and the regulation of his army, that is next to impoſſible for any one elſe to obtaint any thing in it, unleſs it be through either Himmut Rao or their means.

* It may be neceſſary here to add that theſe croſs bow ſhot are, in Hindooſtan, made of clay, and not, as in England of lead.—In this circumſtance conſiſts the ſtrength of the compariſon.

† The name of a Tribe.

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 18.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Henry R. Oakes, Acting Aſſiſtant under the Collector of Tanjore.

Mr. E. T. Gomonde, Aſſiſtant under the Collector in Zilla Maſulipatam.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

NOVEMBER, 28.

We received this morning the following letter, which induces us to believe, that an enemy's flotilla has been deſtroyed by ſome of our ſhips of war. We mentioned on Tueſday, that the Horatio had failed to attack it.

"HELIGOLAND, Nov, 23, P. M.

"A heavy and quick firing was heard from twelve till one o'clock this day very diſtinctly all over the iſland. It is the Horatio frigate and our ſloops of war attacking the ſquadron of gun-boats off War geroog.—No news of the reſult, but we hourly expect it."

The numbers that attended at St. James's Palace yeſterday, were extremely numerous; at different times the ſtreets were as much crowded as on Court days, and ſome confuſion was experienced by the company getting from and to their carriages. The principal attraction was the hopes of ſeeing Count Gottorp, who had been at the Palace on the preceding day, and who was expected to renew his inquiries. The ladies were particularly anxious to have a glance at his manly perſon, and ſome of them remained full two hours in their carriages, in a ſtate of anxious expectation which however, was not gratified.

It is a circumſtance ſomewhat remarkable (or, to ſpeak more properly, it is a circumſtance which produces a remarkable aſſociation of ideas), that the late Queen of France was a lineal deſcendant of the founder of the venerable pile, within whoſe walls her remains received the laſt rites of ſepulture. Her Majeſty was the deſcendant of Henry VII. in the tenth or eleventh degree of deſcent, through the Houſe of Stuart, by intermarriage with the Houſes of Bourbon and Savoy, as our Sovereign is, in the tenth degree though the Houſe of Stuart, by intermarriage with the Palatine Family (extinct in the male line), and the Houſe of Brunswick. A Princeſs claiming her deſcent from the founder of the laſt depoſitory of ſo many of our Kings and illuſtrious men, could ſcarcely be ſaid to have had her remains interred in a foreign ſepulchre; and it muſt have added greatly to the intereſt of the ſolemnity that two of the Royal Mourners upon the occaſion, the Dukes of Angouleme and de Berri, were alſo deſcendants of Henry VII. one degree farther removed than the Royal Perſonage whoſe remains were committed to the tomb. The blood of Henry VII. incorporated with the Houſe of Stuart, flows in the veins of nearly all the old legitimate Royal Families of Europe, excepting the Ruſſian Dynaſty. The preſent Empreſs, of France, Ferdinand VII, the King of Denmark, and Guſtavus IV. are all deſcendants of Henry VII. in the eleventh or twelfth degrees of conſanguinity.

Captain Churchill of the 1ſt guards had lately a moſt fortunate eſcape in Portugal. Having been ordered by General Hill, to whom he is Aid-de camp, to reconnoitre ſome French detachments along the right bank of the Tagus, the boat in which he was unluckily took ground, oppoſite a newly erected battery which opened upon it; and while he was leaning his arm on a ſoldier's ſhoulder to ſteady his ſpying glaſs, a cannon ſhot took off the poor fellow's head, without doing any injury to Captain Churchill's arm, beyond the violent ſhock of the moment.

Four French Captains are reported to have effected their eſcape on board a fiſhing boat at Sheerneſs; it is ſaid a premium of 500l. was given to the fiſherman.

On Tueſday ſix French priſoners made their eſcape from the Canada, at Gillingham, by ſwimming on ſhore; four of them have ſince been retaken.

Extract of a letter from an Officer Belonging to one of his Majeſty's ſhips.

"Off Pera Point, Sept. 9.

"It has been one of the fineſt days imaginable, and I never ſaw Murat ſo plain and for ſo long. He is a fine-looking tall man, with much action in his manner; ſo that with the pompous royal dreſs he wears, he appears like a Pizarro on the ſtage. His cocked hat is edged with broad feathers like a drum-major's, and he wears a large plume beſides; his coat is embroidered, and his ſword belt very glaring; he had on white pantaloons and a ſcarlet ſword-belt. He walked uncommonly quick, and ſeemed to ſpeak to every body without ſtopping, an immenſe concourſe of mob following him very cloſe. His ſuite, when on foot, was not very numerous; but when he mounted, it might have ſerved as a raree ſhow at Aſtley's. His Majeſty's horſes are in attendance near him wherever he goes. As ſoon as he mounted, two of his guards, which are called Hulans (or ſome name of ſimilar ſound), ſet off to clear the road abreaſt of each other; three Officers next ſingly followed; then his Majeſty, with four Gentlemen in attendance near him; next four inferiors; after which followed his twelve bodyguards; and laſtly, two grooms with led horſes. I have omitted a Mameluke, who is a great favourite, and always with him. Murat ſits well on horſeback, and rather leans back like moſt cavalry officers. No one I ever ſaw gave me ſo much the idea of an active man as Murat by his manner. He ſeemed never to loſe a ſingle moment, and in walking made conſiderable progreſs by the length of his legs."

NOVEMBER 23d.

The poor King of Pruſſia, as might be naturally expected, has adoped the French commercial regulations. By an order dated Potſdam, the 28th of October, and ſigned "Frederick William," his Majeſty, in compliance with Napoleon's will, directs the immediate ſeizure of all colonial produce and Engliſh manufactures which ſhall be found in any of the towns, ports, or places, thoughout his dominions.

DEC. 5.

When the laſt packet left Malta, on the 2d ult. Lucien Bonaparte and family continued at the palace of St. Antonio, which General Oakes had appointed for him to reſide in.

Letters were yeſterday received from Hamburgh to the date of the 17th ult.—A new decree has been paſſed inflicting additional pains and penalties, on perſons maintaining any intercourſe direct or indirect with Great Britain and her dependencies. In obedience to this order, a banker at Hamburgh writes to a friend at Carlshamns, that he will not draw, accept, or indorſe any bills whatever to which an Engliſh merchant is a party. Another Correſpondent writes—As I have determined to accede to the continental ſyſtem, I muſt deſire you to write no more on matters of trade. The goods are delivered up by the Hamburgh merchants to the French Commiſsioners, thro' the fear of being ſhot. The French are not ſatisfied with the quantity of effects obtained, and domiciliary viſits are to be renewed in Hamburg.

So great has been the deſperation produced among the French priſoners, by the failure of the negociations for a cartel, that, with theſe few days, three of them jumped over board, from the Bienfaiſant and Hector priſo ſhips, at Plymouth, and were drowned. One of them was an officer.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Plymouth, Nov. 21.—Came into Catwater, the Diſke of Montroſe packet, from the Brazils, with mails and diſpatches for Government, from the Hon. Rear-Admiral De Courcey; which were landed, and ſent off to London.

Arrived the Ann packet, Capt. Britton, from Falmouth. The wind ſhifted this morning from the Eaſt to South Weſt, and blowing ſtrong, has obliged the Aigle frigate, with the ſhips for the Mediteranean, which failed laſt evening, to put back. The Oreſtes ſloop of war came in this morning, with the loſs of fore and mizen maſts and bowſprit, and immediately proceeded up harbour to repair damages, which are ſtated to have been occaſioned by getting foul of one of the Aigle's convoy laſt night, off this port. Arrived the Gibraltar, 80, from Baſque Roads; the Intelligent gun-brig, from the Weſtward; and the Treſher, brig of war, from the Eaſtward. Sailed the Rover and Harpy brigs, for Portſmouthr

Since writing the above it is learnt, that the Oreſtes has carried away her force topmaſt, main top-gallant-maſt, and bowſprit, which was occaſioned by a light brig running on board her laſt night, in the Cpannel, about twelve o'clock. The Oreſtes, on diſcovering the brig before ſhe came cloſe, hailed her, and not receiving an anſwer, or altering her, courſe, fired at her which had no effect, and ſhe run on board—fortunately the Oreſtes topſails were thrown to the maſt, and ſhe had loſt her head-way, by which means the ſhock was not ſo great as it otherwiſe would have been, and the brig immediately got clear; had that not been the caſe, it is feared both veſſels would have foundered had they become entangled from the violence of the gale and high ſea running. It is ſuppoſed the brig received very little damage; and although hailed and fired at after ſhe ſtruck, never anſwered. The brig's crew is ſuppoſed to have been all below.

Portſmouth, Nov. 22.—Arrived the Roſe, Capt. Hart, and Harpy, Capt. A'Court, from Plymouth; they only left that port laſt night. There had been no arrival there from Portugal. Sailed L'Aimable, 36, Captain Woolcombe, for Leith, with French priſoners,—The Vengeur, 74, Capt. Brown, is fitting for an Admiral's flag. Lord Wm. Stuart does not take the command of her. Capt. Baſtard has ſucceeded Capt. Ryves in the command of the Africa. Capt. R. is appointed to the Mars.

Deal, Nov. 22.—The whole of this day it has blown very heard from the S. S. W.; the ſhipping in the Downs have not received any damage.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 28.

The Aigle, and Aſtrea, with their convoys, are put into Cowes Roads, the wind being ſhifted to the S. W.

"ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 3,

"Diſpatches have this morning been received at this Office from Admiral the Hon. George Berkeley, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Tagus, dated the 16th, 20th, and 22d ultimo.

"In the former of theſe diſpatches the Admiral ſtates, that he had, at the requeſt of Lord Wellington, formed a Brigade of Seamen and Marines, conſiſting of 500 of each, for the occupation of the works from which the troops may be withdrawn, the command of which he had given to Captain Lawford, of the Impetueux.

"In the diſpatch of the 20th, Admiral Berkeley ſtates, that on the 15th, the retreat of the enemy was announced to him by telegraph from the ſhips up the river: that with a view of ſupporting the flank of General Hill, who had advanced, he had ordered Lieut. Berkeley, with the flotilla of gun-boats to proceed up the river; and Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, with all the boats and pontoons, to ſuperintend the paſſing of our army acroſs, if neceſſary, having provided flying bridges and every thing for that purpoſe.

"In his diſpatch of the 22d (the laſt received), the Admiral ſtates, that the enemy having halted at Santarem, and taken up that ſtrong poſt, the Britiſh and combined forces are aſſembling, and remain within a league of it; and the flotilla and boats under Sir Thomas Williams are abreaſt of the enemy at Valada, where they had paſſed over General Hill's diviſion to the South ſide of the Tagus, and General Fane's diviſion is ſtated to have already reached Abrantes."

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"His Majeſty's ſhip Dolphin, with 35 tranſports, having French deſerters on board, ſailed from the Tagus for England, the day before the Jaſper:—His Majeſty's brig Zenobia, 18 guns, waslying at ſingle anchor, ready to ſtart with theſirſt news of a battle, &c. Events of the higheſt importance may be hourly expected."

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 3.

Remain, wind-bound, L'Aigle frigate, and her convoy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Frankfort, oct. 25th.

In conſequence of the Proclamation of General Count Fryant, a very ſtrict ſearch was made in the warehouſes of this town. The French troops occupied all the poſts. They were placed at the corner of ſtreets, and remained under arms all the time that the viſit laſted. There was not the leaſt diſorder. The Police had taken the requiſite precautions. Some very conſiderable depots of Colonial and Engliſh merchandize were diſcovered. They were informed that ſuch places exiſted, and immediately placed them under ſequeſtration, and had them watched by centinels.

A report of all that has paſſed, and of the diſcoveries which have been made, has been ſent to the Miniſters of his Majeſty the Emperor and King. We are ignorant how his Majeſty will finally decide.

Frankfort, oct. 26th.

A letter from a commercial houſe on the Banks of the Weſer, confirms that the whole of the goods which arrive upon the frontiers of Weſtphalia, are ſent back, without any regard to certificates of origin, becauſe experience has demonſtrated 3 4ths of theſe certificates were forged; and Government is determined not to be any longer the dupe of monopolizers. Denmark, Pruſſia, Auſtria the entire Confederation of the Rhine, viz. Weſtphalia, Bavaria, Swabia, &c. Switzerland, all Italy, and the whole of the French Empire, are now ſhut againſt the Engliſh.

Leipzic, oct. 30th.

Yeſterday morning the King's Commiſſioners arrived in this town. Immediately upon their arrival, the gates of the town were ſhut, and a Proclamation iſſued, by which the tranſportation of colonial produce or Engliſh goods from the town or ſuburbs, or even from one houſe to another, was ſtrictly forbidden. A ſeal was inſtantly placed upon all the warehouſes, and centinels poſted at the doors of the moſt conſiderable ſhops of the town. In the evening a detachment of dragoons was poſted in the ſuburbs, and ſeveral patroles, both within and without the town, to prevent the tranſport of merchandize.

Some detachments of cavalry have taken ſeveral waggons loaded with goods, which had eſcaped, and were two leagues from the town, they have been depoſited at the cuſtom, houſe; it is thought they will be confiſcated. A cavalry picquet has alſo found a conſiderable quantity in the neighbouring villages, which has been placed under ſeal.

Similar meaſures have been acted upon with vigour at Chemnitz, where were a number of waggons filled with goods belonging to the merchants of Leipzic, who were endeavouring to get them into Bohemia.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—Nov. 28.

THE KING v. LOVELL.

The defendant having been convicted in publiſhing two libels, the one reflecting on the conduct of the military, while called out to preſerve the peace, in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, on the 7th and 8th of April laſt—the other, imputing improper motives to the Commiſſioners of Taxes for the Townſhip of Salford, near Manchester, was brought up to receive judgment.

Mr. Juſtice Groſe was proceeding to pronounce judgment, when.

Mr. Lovell requeſted to be heard a few words, obſerving, that he wiſhed to offer ſomething in mitigation, having, when formerly called up, been taken rather by ſurpriſe.

Lord Ellenborough ſaid, it would have been more regular to have produced this, of whatever nature it might be, at the time the defendant had been heard in mitigation. It was out of all order now to receive any evidence on the part of the defendant; but ſtill, if the defendant had any thing which he thought material to urge for the conſideration of the Court, they would be unwilling to refuſe attending to it, even at the lateſt poſſible hour.

Mr. Lovell ſaid, he wiſhed to put the Court in poſſeſſion of ſomething which he had omitted in his affidavits.

Lord Ellenborough ſaid, that could not be done by parole. If the defendant wiſhed, however, he might be remanded now, and brought up next Term.

The Attorney General ſaid, he had no objection, underſtanding that the defendant alleged he had not time previous to Saturday to prepare his affidavit.

Lord Ellenborough—"If you wiſh for farther time, you may be remanded now, till the ſecond day of next Term."

Mr. Lovell—"If your Lordſhip chuſes I ſhall accept of that indulgence."

Mr. Juſtice Groſe—"And the intervening period, previous to the paſſing of ſentence, will be considered in the queſtion of puniſhment to be inflicted."

Attorney General—"I agreed to the poſtponement only as to the libel againſt the Commiſſioners of Taxes. As to the other, no reaſon for any poſtponement ſeemed to be alleged"

Lord Ellenborough—"Does your ſtatement apply to both;"

Mr. Lovell—"To both"

Mr. Attorney General ſaid, he underſtood the defendant to complain he had not received ſufficient notice of the intention to call him up for judgment on the libel, againſt the Commiſſioners of Taxes; but, as to the other libel, he was at a loſs to conceive on what ground any delay could be contended for.

Lord Ellenborough.—"It may be as well to hear what the defendant has to ſay, becauſe, if it, on the ſtatement of it, be thought wholly unavailing, in that event there could be no uſe in granting any delay in either of the two caſes."

The addreſs of Mr. Lovell to the Court was then read, when.

Lord Ellenborough declared it to be his opinion that there was nothing new in what had been ſtated; nor any thing which could materially affect the defendant's caſe, or in any reſpect alter the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Lovell then ſaid, "I beg leave to ſubmit to your Lordſhips, what has been ſuggeſted to me ſince. I came into His Court, that the ſentence of the Court ought not to be put in execution againſt me, while the functions of the nerogative of mercy are ſuſpended." For which he referred to Blackſtone.

The Court made no obſervation on this appeal.

Mr. Juſtice Groſe then proceeded to pronounce the ſentence of the Court (the printer and publiſher of the Day, Thomas Harvey and John Fiſher, being firſt called into Court, to be preſent at the charge). The firſt libel, for the printing and publiſhing of which the defendant was called on to receive judgment, was one, the moſt outrageous and ſcandalous which could poſſibly be imagined. A dangerous, riotous and ungovernable collection of the lower claſſes in the neighbourhood of London had lately aſsembled in ſome of the principal ſtreets of this great town; to protect the peace of the country it had been deemed neceſſary to call in the aſsiſtance of the military force, and they had behaved themſelves in ſuch a way as entitled them to the approbation and thanks of every well diſpoſed individual. The defendant, however, forgetful of the duty of a good ſubject, had groſsly miſrepretented their conduct. He had publiſhed a paper, declaring that the reading of the Riot Act had been a ſignal for military execution, and that the ſoldiers ſo called out to protect the public peace, had evidently a pleaſure in the ſhedding of innocent blood, &c. There was no perſon but muſt feel how much ſuch a publication was calculated to irritate the people of this country againſt the military on the one hand, and, on the other, to deter the ſoldiery from doing their duty on any after occaſion. The defendant in extenuation had alleged, that this publication was in the courſe of his buſineſs; what was this but to ſay, that it was part of the defendant's buſineſs to publiſh every libel of which he was not the author? This he desired to be known, could in no caſe be any extenuation; for he who printed or publiſhed any thing which had been written by another, was equally bound to read it over, and to be ſatisfied that it was innoxious, as if he himſelf had been the author of it. The other libel for which this defendant was to receive judgment, was one equally calculated to injure the public, as it was to vilify and defame the characters of the individual Commiſſioners there referred to. The defendant pleaded in extenuation, that he could have no malice againſt them, not knowing any of them. From the tenor of the publication, however, it ſeemed difficult even to acquit him of the charge of private malice, and it could only be inferred of him, as he preſumed to allege againſt theſe Commiſsioners, "that he continued the abuſes by which he lived, and by which he gratified the baſeſt paſsions of the human mind." The ſentence of the Court upon him was that for the firſt of the ſaid offences, he be impriſoned in the Jail of Newgate for the ſpace of 12 calender months; that on the expiry of that ſentence, he be for the ſecond offence impriſoned in the ſaid Jail for the father term of 12 calendar months more; and at the expiry of both ſaid periods of impriſonment, do enter into recognizances to keep the peace for three years, himſelf in 500*l.* and two ſureties in 250*l.* each.

THE KING v. HARVEY AND FISHER.

Thomas Harvey and John Fiſher, the printer and publiſher of the Day, were then called on to receive judgment for the former of the two libels, for copying of which from the Day, Mr. Lovell had already received ſentence.

Mr. Reader begged that an affidavit on a fact misunderſtood by him when the caſe was laſt before the Court, might ſtill be admitted. This, though irregular, was admitted, and the affidavit was accordingly read, from which it appeared that an immediate vindication of the Military had appeared in the Day.

Mr. Juſtice Groſe obſerved, that theſe two defendants ſeemed to rely on it as a grouud of extenuation, that there was a Committee of fifteen proprietors, to whom the conduct of the Paper called the Day was entruſted, from which it was to be concluded that ſome one, or all of them were concerned in this infamous and abominable libel. Surely, however, this could neither be eſteemed as a vindication, nor even as a mitigation of the guilt of the preſent defendants, more than if the whole fifteen members of this Committee of Proprietors were now brought up for judgment. One of the defendants had expreſſed how desirous he was of preſerving peace and good order, and to have evinced ſuch to have been his object, he ought to have read what he publiſhed. The other defendant was ſaid to have a wife and eight children; this being the caſe, it was to be regretted that he did not ſatisfy himſelf of the contents of the Paper before he gave it to be printed. In the whole circumſtances of the caſe, the ſentence of the Court was, that each of the ſaid defendants be impriſoned in the gaol of Newgate for the ſpace of twelve calendar months; and, on the expiry of that period, that they do enter into recognizances to keep the peace for three years, themſelves in 200*l.* and two ſureties in 100*l.* each.

HOTTENTOT VENUS.

Mr. Gazelee roſe to ſhew cauſe againſt a Rule obtained by the Attorney General, calling upon the perſons in whoſe cuſtody a woman from Africa, but laſt from the Cape of Good Hope, named Saartje Baartman, ſhould not be brought up by Habeas Corpus, and delivered over to the care of certain perſons who were ready to undertake the immediate care of her, and alſo to reſtore her to her native country and friends. In ſhewing cauſe againſt this Rule, one obſervation preſented it ſelf, in the firſt place, as material to be attended to, namely, that one of the affidavits on which the application was made, had been ſworn ſo long ago as the 17th October laſt.

The Attorney General ſaid the reaſon could eaſily be explained; it was this, that much about that period an application had been made to Mr. Juſtice Le Blanc, at Chambers, for a Habeas Corpus in the ſame buſineſs.

Mr. Gazelee ſaid his reaſon for mentioning this circumſtance was, to do away an unfavourable impreſſion which that affidavit might have produced, where it referred to a particular occaſion when the keeper had been obſerved to hold up his hand to the woman in a menacing poſture; the fact being, that the perſon alluded to, had from that very circumſtance, been removed from his ſituation. The application had been taken up in a two-old point of view. Firſt, on the ground that the exhibition was contra bonos mores; and ſecondly, that the female in queſtion was kept under an improper reſtraint, and that the Society on whoſe behalf the application was made were willing to take her under their own care, and afford her the requiſite protection. No perſons were more deſirous than thoſe for whom he appeared, that every poſſible inveſtigation ought to be made into both theſe grounds of removal of this female. If the examination which had already taken place was not deemed ſufficient by ſatisfactory, thoſe for whom he appeared had no objection to any other that the perſons making the application might pleaſe to deſire. There was another particular in which they ſhould be ready even to court the interference of theſe gentlmen. An allowance was to be made to this woman, when ſhe ſhould chuſe to return home; an annuity was to be ſecured to her for life: and if this Society would undertake to ſee this annuity properly applied, or would name a truſtee for her, thoſe for whom he (Mr. Gazelee) appeared, were ready to give every ſatisfaction on this head, and were anxious that the Society would take upon themſelves this truſt.

A complaint had been made as to the thinneſs of the dreſs in which this woman was exhibited, and it was urged, that in this reſpect, the exhibition was not only indecent, but muſt be disagreeable to the feelings of the perſon exhibited. It appeared, however, that ſhe had other clothes, under this outer dreſs, and that there was a covering of cotton under the thin ſilk dreſs. He ſhould now ſtate to his Lordſhip what had taken place ſince the application was made. Mr. Dunlop had been kind enough to attend the maſter along; with two Gentlemen who underſtood the Dutch language and the reſult of her answers to the queſtion put to her had been reduced to writing. Theſe he ſhould ſtate to the Court. The female in queſtion ſaid that ſhe did not know when ſhe had left her native place, being very young at the time. She left the Cape of Good Hope along with a brother of Henry Cæſar's the agreement being that ſhe was not to return for ſix years. Previous to her leaving the Cape, ſhe went perſonally to the Governor's where the agreement was ratified, ſhe herſelf being entitled to one half of the profits that ſhould be derived from exhibiting her in this country. She was kindly treated by the perſons with whom ſhe resided; ſhe had no complaints to make; was perfectly happy; had no desire to return to her own county; was much happier here than ſhe ſhould feel there, though there ſhe had brothers and ſiſters. She was perfectly happy here, for ſhe had plenty of money, and on Sundays rode up and down for ſeveral hours in a coach. Her father had been killed ſome years ago. She had half the money arising from the exhibition. She had a child by a drummer at the Cape. She had two black boys to wait on her. Her age was about twenty-two years; and ſhe had been at the Cape about two years. It appeared that the woman perfectly underſtood all the queſtions put to her; and it alſo appeared that when the agreement was entered into, it had been twice read over to her by a Notary Public, to whom ſhe acknowledged that ſhe underſtood it. The Learned Counſel concluded by repeating the desire of his clients to ſubmit to any further examination which might be deemed neceſſary.

The Attorney General congratulated himſelf on the idea, that whatever was the reſult of this Rule, the woman herſelf who was the object of it, and every other perſon who heard of the application, muſt feel that it was highly creditable to the country, that there were perſons in it who would not allow any exhibitions of the kind, which might by poſſibility be galling to the feelings, or contrary to the inclinations, of the perſons exhibited, to go on without inquiry or examination into the circumſtances by which ſuch were attended. He knew in this caſe, where the party gave her own conſent to the exhibition, that the Court could not interfere; as if in that caſe, ſhe were ſet at liberty, ſhe would naturally return to the ſame cuſtody. There was only one obſervation which, in juſtice to Lord Caledon, he felt himſelf called on to make:—it having been ſtated, which is not the fact, that he had conſented to the woman's coming from the Cape to this country. Hottentots were eſteemed ſo incapable, that they could not enter into any contract but before a Magiſtrate;—and though a free ſervant might leave the Cape, no Hottentot would be permitted to do ſo. It was only in this way that the woman had been carried before Lord Caledon; but when he underſtood ſhe had left the country, he was highly diſpleaſed. The laws of of morality permitted ſuch an exhibition as the preſent, if there was nothing unbecoming in the mode in which it was conducted. He truſted that the woman would be properly taken care of; and that thoſe Gentlemen who had ſo honourably to themſelves taken the trouble of looking into her ſituation, would continue to ſee that her intereſts were protected.

Mr. Gazelee aſſured the Court that no impoſition had been practiſed on Lord Caledon.

Lord Ellenborough ſaid if the exhibition in queſtion ſhould be conducted in ſuch a manner as to occaſion an indecent expoſure of the perſon, ſo as to violate the laws of morality, there was a mode of bringing the exhibitors to puniſhment, and of preventing the continuance of the exhibition. That was not a caſe however, to which the Court were now called on to direct their conſideration. If there had been any unlawful reſtraint too, exerciſed on the inclinations of the perſon exhibited, that alſo would have been a good ground for the interference of the Court. Here however, there was no pretence for any idea of the kind. The party ſuppoſed to be under reſtraint, had, in expreſs terms declared the reverſe. She had no desire of changing her preſent ſituation, or of returning to her native country. The application therefore fell to the ground. *Rule diſcharged.*

BOMBAY

BIRTHS.]—On Wedneſday laſt the Lady of Lieutenant R. Morgan, of Marine of a ſon.

On Monday the 27th Inſtant the Lady of Captain Willis, of a daughter.

DEATH.]—On the 23d ultimo, at Seroor, Enſign Burda, of the 1ſt Battalion 5th Regt. N. I. ſincerely regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.]—Monday, at Mary-le-bone Church, John Horſly Palmer, Eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, to Miſs Belli, ſecond daughter of the late John Belli, Eſq. of Southampton.

Lately, at St. George's Hanover ſquare, Miſs Harper, to Captain Tuck.

The Rev. Richard Ridley 4th ſon of Sir Mathew White Ridley, Bart. to Miſs Johnſon, only daughter of the Rev. R. P. Johnſon, of Athton upon Merſey, in Cheſhire.

On Tueſday laſt, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. J. B. Champneys, Stephen Williams, Eſq. of Trowbridge, Wiltſhire, to Ann, only daughter of the late J. Rotton, Eſq. of Templegoe, in the County of Dubin.

Saturday, Dec. 1, at Kenſington, by the Rev. Mr. Dibdin, G. V. Neunburg, Eſq. of ſtamford Baron, Northamptonſhire, to Mrs. R. Schneider of Kenſington.

On Tueſday, at Lymington, Hants, Henry Combe, Eſq. of Caroline ſtreet, Bedfords-ſquare, to Anne, ſecond daughter of Charles St. Barbe, Eſq. of the former place.

On Wedneſday laſt, at Caſtle Hedingham, Mr. Benjamin Green Hurrell, of Bulmer, Eſſex, to Lucy, ſecond daughter of Mr. Norden, of Cartle Hedingham, in the ſame County.

Lately, by the Rev. Mr. Jack, the Rev. J. Bardſhaw, Rector of Brandſburton, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Browne, only daughter of James Browne, Eſq. of Forncett, St. peter's Norfolk.

At Calcutta, on the 1ſt May laſt, Charles Wrighte, Gardiner, Eſq. eldeſt Son of Samuel Gardiner, Eſq. of Coome Lodge, Oxon, to Mary Ann, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Chaſe, Eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, at Madras.

BIRTH.—On Sunday laſt, at Winchester Houſe, Chelſea, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas de Grey, of a ſon.

DEATHS.]—On Friday laſt, ſuddenly, of an apopiexy, at his brother houſe, in Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, Bernard Shirley, Eſq.

Thurſday the 15th inſt. in Portland ſtreet, M. Franks, Eſq. many years Chief Juſtice of the Bahamas.

Lately, Mrs. Capper, widow of Richard Capper, Eſq. of Buſhey, Herts.

Mrs. S. Robinſon, wife of Mr. Robinſon, of Piccadilly.

At Enfield, Mrs. Elwin, wife of Fountain Elwin, Eſq.

On the 13th, at his houſe in Montague-ſquare, J. L. Douglas, Eſq. Admiral of the Blue.

On the 13th inſt. at Falmouth, on her return from Cadiz, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment.

On Friday the 16th inſt. at Courtier Hall, Northampton ſhire, Louiſa, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Wake, Bart.

At Cheltenham, on Monday morning, the 26th Inſt. the Right Hon. Lady E. O'Bryen, after a lingering and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with the greateſt Chriſtian reſignation and fortitude.

At Clifton Nov. 22d Miſs Maria Wilkinſon, after a ſevere and lingring illneſs.

On Sunday at Lowestoff, Miſs Mary Katherine Lockwood, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Richard Lockwood.

On Monday laſt, Nov. 26, at Lawton Hall, in Cheſhire, Mrs. Ann Lawton, widow and relict of the late John Lawton, Eſq.

On Wedneſday evening, at his houſe in Southampton ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquare, Thos. Aylmer, Eſq. aged 74.

On Thurſday laſt, G. S. Poole, Sen. of Chelſea, Eſq.

On Sunday, at his houſe in the Borough of Southwark Henry Wm. Coſſen, Eſq.

On the 27th Oct. laſt, at Madeira, where he went for the recovery of his health, H. Palmer Acland, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of John Acland, Eſq. of Fairfield Somerſetſhire.

On Thurſday laſt, Mr. John Flint, at Walworth, Surrey, aged 80.

At Falmouth, in the 32d year of his age, Wm. Camden Nevill Eſq. of the Iſland of Antigua, one of the King's Counſel for that and all the Leeward Iſlands.

At Great Baddow, Eſſex, Major Thomas.

UNITED STATES' GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 28 1810

A poſtrscript to a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated the 9th September, mentions that the unfortunate Gen. Liniers, with four others, were shot ten or twelve days before, by order of the government.—Cruisers of the government at Monte Video were blockading Buenos Ayres.

BATTLE IN MEXICO.

Capt. Lopez, arrived here on Sunday, from Havanna informs, that a ſanguinary battle took place in Mexico, laſt Nov, between the army of Ferdinand VII, and the army of the inſurgents, in which the the latter was totally annihilated, having loſt between 6 and 7000 in killed and priſoners. The authority of king Ferdinand is completely reeſtabliſhed in Mexico.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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